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THE USEFUL COLLIE AND HOW TO MAKE HIM SO

BY W. A. SARGENT

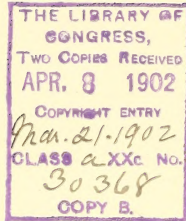
A PRACTICAL BOOK FOR PRACTICAL FARMERS AND OTHER OWNERS OF COLLIES

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	PRELUDE.	
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IT is not my intention in presenting this little booklet, to do anything more than take up and explain, as best I can, a few points that have come under my own observation and experience as a breeder of the Collie.

The origin, history, and to the layman the uninteresting facts in regard to pedigrees, etc., etc., have nothing whatsoever to do with the aim of this booklet. There are several good and thorough books relating to the history of dogs, their origin, etc., etc., but I am trying to reach and assist the people who keep dogs for ordinary purposes, and with that hope I submit the following.



MAN AND THE COLLIE.

I do not say that the Collie bred in its purity, is the most intelligent species of the dog, but I do say that in my opinion, the Collie is the dog "par excellence," in point of intelligence, beauty, fidelity, companionship, comradeship, affection, its love for his master. Call it what you will, it is a wonderful and beautiful thing.

I could enumerate numerous instances that are on record, and matters of history, showing the almost human intelligence that has been brought into prominence and displayed by some untoward event, or unforeseen circumstance, calling at once at an instant's notice for prompt action and heroic measures. I firmly believe that a Collie can reason. I believe that without reasoning powers it would be impossible for him to have made such a record as he has left us, in past events, of his superior powers. However this may be, it must be sufficiently plain to all who have ever given it a thought that the Collie is a most remarkable dog, and capable of absorbing and imitating to a very high degree. If we admit then that the Collie is so intelligent, which we must perforce do, we must also admit that it is only a matter of a little patience on the part of a teacher that will bring out these qualities. We must never lose sight of the fact, however, that even as intelligent as we admit him to be, the Collie cannot talk "United States." Thus, we labor

under a disadvantage at the start, in the matter of educating the Collie.

As I look at it, the one great secret of a teacher's success is absolute command of his passion, or temper, as we prefer to call it. On no occasion and under no exasperation, or transaction however vexatious, must this even gentleness be relaxed. Unless one is so constituted as to be able to possess himself in absolute patience, he is almost sure to make a miserable failure at teaching, and to make a "cur" of the dog. More than with any other breed of dogs, kindness, gentleness, and encouraging words and looks are necessary, understood and responded to by the Collie.

The Collie is willing, is more than willing, is delighted in fact, if he can perchance do anything to please his master, and get his recommend. He is so happy about it that his eyes twinkle merrily, his tail wags heartily, and his every movement indicates the greatest joy because he has been able to assist his master and get a word of praise.

It resolves itself to this fact, then. The dog is willing and anxious to please and do. The teacher must find or discover some way or method whereby he can convey his ideas, his wishes, and his desires to the dog. Here is the secret of the whole thing.

So in reality, the responsibility nearly all rests with the teacher or man, and but very little with the dog.

It is hardly advisable to lay down hard and fast rules for teaching. Every successful teacher has dif-

ferent methods. The principles followed must be similar, but the results are reached often along widely different lines. As there are many different types of men in regard to character, disposition, etc., etc., there are also many different types of character in Collies. A successful teacher must know the capabilities of his pupil. What, in some cases is required for one dog, would be quite wrong used in connection with another or different dog. Not all Collies are brilliant and show the extreme of intelligence. Some are dullards, some are morose, surly and ill-mannered. Some are actually almost "simples," or fools. But these the teacher knows very soon and it is hardly advisable to spend time with this class.

There are many things that a Collie learns by observation and imitation. In fact, the ability of the Collie to absorb knowledge by observation and imitation is about all the teaching he requires in the way of manners, gentleness, affection and general deportment. His human companion or companions, the family members with whom he associates, by going the even tenor of their ways, will show to the Collie what he should and should not do. This may seem absurd to some, but it is nevertheless a fact. If a Collie has a gentle master or mistress, you will observe that as the dog reaches maturity, he will be gentle, tractable, reliable and well-mannered. If on the other hand, he has a vicious and ill-tempered master or mistress, the dog will be transformed into a "cur."

The Collie can be taught to do and perform, by word of mouth or by motions of the hand or arm, or even by the movement and expression of the eye. It is a fact that a Collie will note the changes in his master's eye, or the different inflections and intonations of his voice much quicker than will the human being.

Collies can be trained to make perfect watchdogs, but it is not a training that necessarily makes them vicious or treacherous. We have been told and have read of Collies that were treacherous or snappy. We think in the majority of cases, if they could be traced to the source, the original sin would have been a kick or cuff or some cruelty inflicted on the dog by man, and the treacherousness of the dog was merely a "getting even" spirit.

We have bred and reared, bought and sold Collies for several years. Hundreds passing through our hands and under our observation, and we have yet to see the first naturally vicious or treacherous one.

The true nature of a Collie is naturally exuberant and playful to a most remarkable degree. In fact, we know of no specimens of the "dog tribe," that retains their puppyhood in the way of playfulness so long as the Collie. Age seems hardly to make any difference in this degree.

Some isolated Collies perhaps, that have no incentive to exercise and are confined more or less, no companions or playmates, and laying comparatively idle, lay on fat and become dull and lose their playfulness.

The fact that a great many Collies are purchased by people to be used as playmates for children, is sufficient evidence of their usefulness in that direction. Place a young Collie pup with a child and let them grow up together and it almost always proves a success to both parties. The child learns to love and be kind to dumb animals, especially the dog, and the dog learns to love and care for the child. As a means of protection and companionship, the Collie takes high rank.

We find that natural environment has a great deal to do with the formation of a Collie's character and physical well-being. If born and brought up in a kennel in a small city lot, he will, more likely than not, be stunted in size and also in mind. Without free range, and continually in confinement, he never attains the self-reliance, wide-awake and alert attentive manners of the country bred Collie. It is astonishing to note the difference. Pups born and reared in the country, with never a moment's confinement, develop rare strength, muscle and bone. His bright eye shows perfect health and vigor. His expression indicates perfect poise and self-reliance, and shows ability in all cases to grasp possibilities, and suffer severe hardships that would sadly tax the constitution of a kennel bred and reared Collie.

There are many that think Collies bred solely for show purposes, are deficient in intelligence. I think so to a certain extent, and the reasons for it are these. The majority of Collies that are shown on the bench belong to gentlemen who are well able to

have and sustain large kennels. They breed for show points, and to show points. So far as I know about any show in this country, the Collie is given no chance to show his mental powers, beyond looking bright, attentive and attractive. I said the majority shown were "bench dogs" and do nothing but simply exist to be exhibited for their good looks as ruled by the accepted standard. Now then as is seen, displayed intelligence does not count in the shows, who then, that shows Collies is going to the trouble to breed for it. Their exertions are put into "form" and appearance, and from lack of use, the brain of the Collie is being neglected. I believe in shows and showing dogs, but as I claim intelligence is the strong point of the Collie, why then not show him in a way to exhibit that point or trait. That "like produces like," should not be lost sight of.

I have Collies that I keep at work driving stock, almost up to the date of whelping. The offspring of such a bitch if she has been coupled with a good working dog is sure to develop into first-class workers, with but very little attention. It is in the blood. Bred into them. These Collies have brains. They are manifestly able to take care of themselves in any emergency, rapid and graceful in their work and movements, and constitute the true Collie.

The training of dogs is of such importance, and there are so many that have made it a life study, and have written long books on the subject that it

would be presumptuous on my part to try and add anything in this line, and it is not my intention to do so. If I can give a few hints and point out a few simple directions, my motive will be accomplished, and in a booklet of this limited order is all that can be expected.

After the pup has become "wonted," give him a name, and do not try to teach him anything else till he knows that, and will come to you at the sound of it. The next thing, is to teach him to come to you at any time and every time you call him. I have found that a slight reward such as a little piece of meat or cheese or any tid-bit that the pup likes, is appreciated and remembered by him, and it is always best to reward him in some such substantial manner, and also by a gentle pat on the head and a few kind words, after he has obeyed you. Do not be too kind, too often. Do not caress too much. Do not above all things tease the pup. Never under any consideration kick a Collie. The whip must seldom be used, and never only in case of a flagrant and plain act of disobedience. A reprimand in a sharp, stern voice, not necessarily loud is nearly always effective. Yelling, screaming and loud voiced commands, unless the dog be at a distance are not to be tolerated.

The little tricks that can be taught a dog are many and easy. All it requires is average intelligence on the part of the pup and a "whole lot" of patience on the part of the teacher. The first principle: Always have the one trick thoroughly learned

and established in the dog's mind before trying to teach him another.

To learn him to sit down, hold him gently and press him gradually down from behind, saying all the time in a conversational tone of voice, yet firmly, "sit down," "sit down." If he does not readily do this, draw his hind legs under his body, gently, which will cause him of a necessity to assume a sitting posture. Keep at this a few moments at a time, at intervals when you may be at leisure, until he will sit down at command. When this step is accomplished, go a little further, and after you have ordered him to sit down, learn him to "lie down." Say, "lie down, lie down," repeatedly, and with your hand on his head, gently force him to a recumbent attitude. To make him sit up, put him against the wall and hold him up, repeating "sit up." By using patience, and not forgetting to reward the pup with some dainty he likes, he will soon learn to sit up.

In nearly all cases each succeeding trick comes a little easier to the dog. As his education advances his brain broadens, I suppose, and his reasoning powers are given exercise, and a chance to expand.

There are many more simple little tricks that will suggest themselves in the natural course of instruction, and I will leave these for your own invention.

I have tried several ways of teaching a Collie to drive stock, cows for instance, and where possible and convenient, have had fairly good success with the following plan. In this matter, one should be

careful and not commence the dog's training when too young, for in some cases that have come under my observation, if the dog gets kicked over two or three times he will thereafter be liable to go to the head, which is a bad habit and hard to cure. But at the age of from eight to ten or twelve months, if the Collie is bright, trappy and alert, you can safely begin his education in driving. Apropos of going to the head of the creature and barking or driving, will say that some Collies have that instinct. Their breeding has not been carefully conducted. Their ancestors, likely enough had formed this bad habit. I have seen Collies that had been allowed the run of the barns, (before being taught anything), that have developed the trait of snapping and barking at the heads of the cattle from the feeding alley. This should never be allowed, as it is annoying to the cattle and sets all the firmer a bad and pernicious habit. But I have digressed.

In the winter I usually turn stock into the barn yards for water. Now with the aid of a little encouragement and patience, coupled with the Collies' power to observe and imitate, you can soon teach the dog to drive the cattle into the stable again. If he proves too headstrong, do not scold him very much, but put a line onto him and he is easily managed. It is well to have him accustomed to the collar and line, and always when you have him thus in hand, encourage him and play with him so to make him understand that being in subjection to restraint is in no way a punishment, but

rather a novel way of playing. Let him understand that when he is in hand by the line, that it is then his part to be attentive, lively and generally at his best. Do not jerk him about or hurt him in any way, for if you do the discipline of the line will be but a punishment.

Have your yard arranged so that he can work the cows singly if you so desire. This is merely to teach him to recognize the different ones. Let one drink and then help him to drive her to the stable. Soon he will be doing this driving without your assistance. Many times when cattle are together in the yard one will drink and then stand directly in front of the trough and lick herself all over, in the meantime obstructing the trough so that another and more timid cow will have to wait. A well trained Collie will not allow this monopoly. He will see that every cow has her chance. I do not consider it necessary for the cows that they should be driven in and out of the stable. They could drink and go to the barn without the aid of the dog, but it is not of the cattle I am thinking, it is the dog.

You will find when it comes summer and time to turn the cows out, the dog will have gotten a long way in his education and knowledge of driving. A few trips to the pasture with you and more encouragement and patience, will show him what is expected, and he will gradually but surely take it up and become a valuable assistance. But one must have patience. The dog will not become per-

fect in his duty in a week or a month. In fact, you may think sometimes that you are not succeeding at all, but if the Collie you may have is from a working strain, you have every reason to suppose that sooner or later your hopes will be realized.

In my experience with Collies have found them almost always in too much of a hurry. They want the cattle to go fast. The only way I can advise to correct this, is the line. When the pasture is large and the cattle may be at the far end, and the dog goes and brings them to the gate on a run, it is of course an act for punishment. But just here is a nice point. Can you be sure that the dog will know what you are punishing him for? Has he not a right to think that you are punishing him for bringing the cattle at all? I think a better plan is to go with him a few times to the far end, and help him drive them in slowly. This plan will not work in all cases, but it is worthy of a trial.

A Collie can be taught to obey motion signals in the following way. Let the dog run ahead of you some distance, then whistle to him to return to you, catch his eye, whistle again and motion with your hand and arm, just the same as you would to a person. It will take but a few lessons, and the dog will come to you obedient to your motion as far as he can see you, and just as quickly and readily as he will from your whistle.

You can send him from you in the same manner. Say "go ahead," and motion accordingly. Also by

the same means, he can be taught to go to either side.

I never practiced the idea of keeping a Collie at "heel." It seems to me unnecessary, and not in keeping with the Collie nature, which is pre-eminently to romp and play, run and jump and continually make merry.

I admit that in the cities in crowded thoroughfares it is a grand good thing to have a dog trained to "heel," but in the open country I never teach it. Among sporting dogs, to "heel" is about the first lesson.

"BRINGING UP."

The following advice may be of benefit to one having a pup or dog for the first time.

If the pup has been shipped from a distant point, it will reach you in a somewhat odiferous state. I do not as a rule advocate the promiscuous washing of Collies, for the reason that if not thoroughly dried out in a warm atmosphere, they are liable to catch cold, and the fur or coat of a Collie pup is so dense that you will find difficulty in the drying.

In the summer time my Collies have access to river and pond daily, and take advantage of it voluntarily. In the winter they roll in the snow banks dozens of times in a day, and thus keep their coats "clean as a whistle." However, if the pup is in a filthy condition upon his arrival he should at once be washed, dried and disinfected. And be sure the whole performance is thoroughly done. Would

advise using some good standard kennel soap and disinfectant.

On arriving at a new place a young Collie is very susceptible to first impressions and influences, so it is a vital and necessary point to start exactly right so that no bad habits may be formed. More pups are influenced in the wrong direction through mistaken kindness, than through neglect. As a general thing, the pup on his arrival is made much of and has a nice place provided for him behind the stove, or the children must have it sleep in their room. This is all kindness, but it is fatal to the proper upbringing. The young pup, knowing no better, will leave his voidings wherever and whenever it happens. A young pup if kept in the house, must be put out of doors every hour. As this is manifestly impossible, a place should be provided where the pup can have free access to the yard, or where he can go into another room in which there should be a box of dirt or sawdust. If one of the pup's droppings are kept in this box for a few nights, the pup will learn for what purpose it is there.

The Collie is naturally cleanly, and if started in the right direction no future trouble will result.

A dog should never be allowed to stay in the house all night till it is at least a year old and has the habit of cleanliness thoroughly fixed. Of course the best and easiest way to bring up a pup to be cleanly, is to get him in the spring or summer, if you live in a cold climate, and fix up a little kennel (a box with a hole in it for him to go in and out),

and the pup will soon learn of his own accord the proper method to pursue. When the pup arrives it is best to put him at once where his home is to be, that he may become accustomed to it and know that he belongs there. He will no doubt "howl," "bark" and "take on," but beyond seeing that he has water and refreshments, it is best to visit him but seldom for the first two or three days. Let him have it out with himself and he will be forever contented, barring cruelty. If the pup is constantly visited and petted by some members of the family during his first two or three days, he will whine and howl all the more when left to himself and it will take longer to get him into a contented frame of mind.

DISEASES.

Diseases of dogs are many and varied, (but with two or three exceptions they are quite easily subdued), and more especially is this true where many are kept together in one place. Large kennels have to be kept scrupulously clean. Not a cleaning now and then, but cleaning and disinfecting all the time.

Where there is only one dog kept, the dangers from diseases are comparatively few. It is always best in case your dog is sick, to call in a veterinary at once, providing that you do not feel equal of taking charge of the case yourself. There are also several good books treating especially of diseases of dogs, and it would be well to have one or more of these to consult and refer to as occasion may demand.

A proper diagnosis of the case is of vital importance. If the dog has a tape worm and you are treating him for indigestion, you can form some idea of how efficacious the treatment will be.

The more common diseases of dogs are distemper, dysentery, indigestion and mange. All dogs, and pups especially, are afflicted with worms. Probably worms have resulted in the death of more pups than all other causes combined. Fleas, also are a source of great annoyance, and must be reckoned with. There are many remedies on the market, put up by specialists in dog diseases, and I have had good results from all of them that I have tried, and I advise every keeper of a dog to provide himself with a few of the well known and standard remedies, for the more ordinary and common diseases, as mentioned above.

I will state, however, that I have used almost exclusively in my kennels, the remedies put up by Dr. H. Clay Glover, No. 1293 Broadway, New York City, a specialist in dog diseases, and veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, and have found them in all cases the "real thing." They come in convenient form, easy to give, and have proved their worth many times.

HOW TO FEED.

In more than half the instances where I have sold pups, the customers ask me for information in regard to the feeding the young animal. With that in view, I have prepared this brief legend.

A pup never should be shipped till he is eight weeks old, at least. At that age, he should be well weaned and ready to eat almost anything. Young pups should be fed at least four or five times a day till they are six months old. They should never be allowed to eat much at a time, (overeate, that is,) not enough so that they will appear inflated. A little at a time and often, is the best way to keep him growing and healthy.

Whatever there may be left from your various meals during the day is good food for the pup with the exception of potato. Feed potatoes sparingly. Thick sour curdled milk is not a beneficial diet for more than three times in a week. Cooked meat and vegetables of all kinds, (potatoes excepted), are good, and this variety of food builds up all the different parts of the dog and makes him robust.

There is an idea among some, that the feeding of meat to a pup or dog is entirely the wrong thing. That it will cause no end of diseases, madness, etc., etc. This theory has long since been exploded. Meat is the *natural* food or diet for a dog, and in his growing months of puppyhood, nothing will build him up like the right proportion of meat in his food. A reasonable amount is almost absolutely necessary for his well-being and health. One must use a little judgment in the matter. If the dog is very small and kept as a toy or lap dog, and has practically no exercise, the meat diet must be light, and the cooling effect of the vegetable diet administered. But a Collie that is reasonably

active and free can hardly be fed too much meat when he has reached maturity.

All pups and dogs should have bones to gnaw, as it keeps their teeth clean, and the particles gnawed off are a prominent factor in supplying nutrition to the bone structures.

At the age of six months, the pup should be fed but three times a day until a year old, when it can be dropped to twice each day, feeding the heaviest meal at night.

The making of big strong, lusty dogs, comes largely from plenty of nutritious food and exercise.

There are prepared foods for dogs, known as dog biscuits or dog bread. They are always in convenient form for feeding, and may be fed dry or soaked, singly, or mixed with other foods. I have always used them in my kennels, (when using commercial foods,) and have found them extremely satisfactory. Many people have an idea, if they stop to think of it at all, that a dog can digest almost anything. Such is not the case, for a dog's stomach is a very delicate organ and will not stand abuse. In mature dogs, indigestion is a very common derangement, and gives rise to eczema, emaciation and various other infirmities, and the feeding of unwholesome and unnatural foods greatly aggravates this disorder.

To sum up, I say, give your dog good clean nutritious food, and plenty of it, and with plenty of exercise he will in almost all cases keep in condition.

WHERE TO BUY.

In buying Collies, either pups or mature dogs, it is always best and safest to obtain them of a reliable and reputable breeder. Whether you wish the Collie for a companion, an amusement, a play-fellow for your children, or as a worker, your judgment should tell you to buy where you are reasonably sure of getting square treatment, and also where you will be reasonably sure of getting what you pay for. Take for instance, a person who has been breeding Collies for years, and who has made it a successful business, it is only fair to suppose that he knows something about it. He knows what is required by the standard, and can breed closer to it than can a person who breeds indiscriminately.

Simply coupling a male and a female Collie for the bringing forth of young, is not breeding, in much of any sense of the word. But that is the way many Collies are brought into the world, and when you see Collie pups sold for a little or nothing, and warranted to be pure blooded and all that, it is fair to say that the coupling has been made simply to get some pups to sell, regardless of the proper mating.

To be a successful breeder, one must know for what he is breeding. Must have an ideal plainly developed in his mind. This gives something tangible. Shows some evidence of responsibility and forethought.

It should always be a source of satisfaction, whether you are keeping dogs for fun or profit, to

know that you have a good thing. And if you do not know what the "real thing" is in Collies, you stand a better chance of getting full value for your money by buying from a long established and well known breeder, who can refer you to customers for a verification of his methods of breeding and dealing, than you will to buy from "any old mating" that may be proposed to you. Many, in purchasing a Collie, do not stop to think that a highly bred one is more valuable to place on the market. They think of it, maybe, but not seriously. Circumstances are such sometimes that it becomes advisable to dispose of your dog. If he is a pure bred and registered animal, and a fair specimen of the breed, he has a standard and market value. If he is a mongrel or cur or the result of mismating, he will be hard to *give away*.

I do not mean to be understood as saying that nothing but a registered Collie is any good. What I mean is that a very much larger percentage of the carefully and scientifically bred dogs are nearer the ideal, than those mated carelessly with no thought but to get pups to sell cheap and a lot of them.

Right here it is interesting to note the following from the pen of Mr. R. D. Bohannon in *Field and Fancy*. "If a man has a bitch by the dog that won everything at the New York show last year, he makes haste to breed her to the New York winner of this year, and in nine cases out of ten the whole litter is not worth the stud fee." Now, why

is this? It simply shows the man's lack of knowledge in the fundamental laws of breeding. It is not my intention to tire you with a long drawn out argument or exhaustive rehearsing of the "whys and wherefores" of breeding. The above quotation is made simply to show you that successful breeding, whether it be of horses, cattle, sheep or dogs, must be accompanied with a thorough knowledge of the principles of heredity. Thus it is plainly seen that in buying from a long recognized and established breeder, you are getting the results of careful study and research, and not the promiscuous offspring of careless or knowledgeless breeders.



NOTICES FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

THE BABY'S GUARDIAN.

A gentleman in Connecticut took not long ago a Collie from the Lothian kennels at Stepney. The dog, after the fashion of its kind, soon made himself one of the family, and assumed special responsibilities in connection with the youngest child, a girl three years of age. It happened one day in November that the father was returning from a drive, and as he neared his house he noticed the dog in a pasture which was separated by a stone wall from the road. From behind this wall the Collie would spring up, bark and then jump down again, constantly repeating it. Leaving his horse and going to the spot, he found his little girl seated on a stone, with the Collie wagging his tail and keeping guard beside her.

In the light snow their path could be plainly seen, and as he traced it back he saw where the little one had walked several times around an open well in the pasture. Very close to the brink were the prints of the baby shoes, but still closer on the edge of the well were the tracks of the Collie, which had evidently kept between her and the well. I need not tell you the feelings of the father as he saw the fidelity of the dumb creature, walking between the child and what might otherwise have been a terrible death.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

COLLIE SAVED A LIFE.

Plunged Into the Icy Passaic and Brought a Drunken Man Ashore.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 1.—“Ricketts,” a Collie belonging to Poormaster Jacob Ryerson, saved a drunken man from drowning last night. Mr. Ryerson lives on the bank of the Passaic at Totowa in this city, and last night about 9 o'clock he heard the dog barking furiously at the gate. He ran out, and noticing that the attention of the animal was directed to the river, he opened the gate. The dog bounded out and plunged into the cold water. It was then that Mr. Ryerson saw some-

thing floundering in the river. The dog soon reached the floating object and succeeded in returning to the shore with it. It proved to be a well-dressed young man who had been intoxicated, but whom the swim in the cold water had partly sobered. He satisfied the Poormaster that he had no intention of taking his own life. He promised Mr. Ryerson that he would never touch a drop of liquor again, but he refused to give his name.

COLLIE SHEPHERDS.

Dogs Show Their Sagacity and Faithfulness in the Care of Large Flocks.

Hardly a winter passes but from the great sheep ranges of the northwest comes some story of the intelligence, faithfulness and endurance of a shepherd's only companion, his Collie dog. These sheep dogs came by their nature and training honestly, for either they or their ancestors came from the sheep dotted hills of England, Scotland or Wales, where for generations past, the supreme effort of the shepherd has been to produce a perfect sheep dog. They have succeeded well, for no man could be as useful to the sheep owner, for man is neither so persistent nor agile, possesses such endurance, or is so gentle under training and reproof. The dog does not reason as to the why and wherefore of his affection, for the worst sort of a brutal shepherd dog, one that will mind the sheep on the hills, patiently awaits his master's coming from the tavern to guide his reeling footsteps to his home.

On the great plains of the west these dogs have made it possible for one man to care for 3,000 or 4,000 sheep in a flock. All they ask is a bite to eat, and once in awhile, when their feet are filled with the sharp pines of the cactus, they will come to have them taken out. There is no value on a well trained sheep dog. The well bred Collie which takes the prizes at the bench show is beautiful to look at, but his homelier brother, the trained dog of the range, is worth more.

In the new country, the work of the sheep dog is hard. It is on a big scale. In the old country, the work is easier, but it has its finer points. In the new country, the dog may drive 2,000 sheep; in the old country, a dog may have to drive 3,000 or 4,000, which takes more thought and skill. In the old country, the feature of every country fair in a sheep district is the sheep dog trials. A trophy is the annual prize, and the shepherds and their dogs come from afar off to try for the cup.

The field is cleared of the crowd. Three sheep are taken in a wagon to the far end, perhaps into a bit of wood, and there turned loose. The shepherd and his dog must get these sheep together, drive them the length of the field, through certain stalked walls, through gates and over bridges and finally into a pen built in the open with no guiding fences on either side and with but narrow openings.

By word, gesture and whistle, the man directs the dog at long range. The dog keeps one eye on his master and one on the sheep. He slinks along close to the ground or covers it at lightning speed, as the need of the moment may demand. He works the sheep with human intelligence and a speed and energy of which no man is capable. The work of the trained sheep dog puts his kind at the head of the list of intelligent animals.

These trials for the trophy are a great feature of life in the sheep countries. Rivalries are engendered and often neighborhoods divided over the respective merits of the dogs. The day of the trial is the great day of the country fair, and the betting is high between the factions. Looks do not seem to count in this trial of skill, for the great long-haired Collie of the type known in America is not always the best. The dog that carries away the trophy may be a little, short-haired, homely and insignificant brute, which slinks to the heel of his master like a creature of no spirit. But send him after the sheep, and his whole character seems to change. He is slow and gentle or quick and bold, as the sheep may require.

COLLIE CHARACTER.

(FROM A CONTRIBUTOR.)

I believe the Collie character is handed down, and though latent for want of development, by reason of its not being exercised, that like a seed, left in its package for years, perhaps, when given the required conditions, earth, moisture and warmth, it will burst forth into life, expand and grow into a beautiful plant and bear the rich fruit of its species. So the Collie, though bred and reared under such circumstances that perchance he may never have seen a cloven-footed animal of any kind until he has become a dog of several years, he can then be aroused and prove the useful and helpful qualities to a great degree, which had for his whole life been dormant.

In conjunction with the above I believe that these qualities are handed down, though a sire may never have been out of city life, having no part in country affairs, and that his offspring may take the good working qualities of a remoter ancestry. And I am firmly convinced that in breeding we may expect and get just as good an average fine specimens in show qualities and native intelligence from the good vigorous son of a most noted and prize winning sire, as would result from the distinguished sire. If the children suffer for the sins of back generations, why cannot we expect the good trait of character so prominent in a family line to continually assert itself. Personal experience, in breeding to a particular Collie for several years, proves

this to me. He was a beautiful white, and being very anxious to get some white puppies, their color being rare and in demand, my disappointment was the greater, but no white puppies ever resulted from his use. Now, for this heredity idea, most of his sons and daughters throw at every litter, at least one white puppy, and often nearly the whole litter are white even when bred to one in no way akin.

MR. OSBORNE'S WAY.

(C. E. OSBORNE, STEPNEY, CT.)

The true Collie is by very nature a most persistent companion of man, looking to him for friendship and kind treatment, but he is distrustful of the one who would offer ill usage, rough harsh handling. Make your dog your friend, treat him as a friend, not altogether as a servant, to be used or abused at the mood of the master. When once you have gained his full confidence and trust, the noble Collie will prove himself fully worthy of all that you can do for him; "Whatever sad mischance o'ertake ye, man, he's the dog will ne'er forsake ye." It is also born in him to be interested in cattle and sheep, being just as pertinent to the handling of stock as the young hound is to the trail. Now to get the best aid and service from him, patience and thought must be exercised, and the more one has of these qualifications so much the better helper he will have for his intelligent treatment of the dog. Train your Collie; breaking is not the right method as the gen-

eral term is understood. "Break" a dog of a bad trick, something which he has done that is wrong and bad in itself, not an error or mistake in his work, and to accomplish this, whenever it may appear necessary, having scolded or punished him, which should seldom be resorted to, then chain him up in some secluded place, alone, leaving him there for a number of hours—to think it over—and then as you return to him in a pleasant manner, he will be ready to receive you and be friends, while on the other hand if punished and not placed under restraint he is very likely to skulk away and heed no call to return, resulting in harm, no good coming from the punishment, leaving him really worse as regards his obedience. Do not call him to you to receive punishment but go to him, so that he may not afterward distrust you and lose confidence in your call.

Teaching and guiding by example is the proper method. The Collie naturally takes to one master, this is quite a settled fact and therefore it is much better for the one who will have the most use for the dog to feed him and bestow the kindly acts, especially when he is first introduced into his new home. Teach the young puppy to come to you, awarding him with a caress and some trifle of food, following this course often, so he will come at once at a slight call or other hint. After he has become well accustomed to a collar and chain, take him out for a walk and at intervals, suddenly, while he is in advance of you, halt, speaking the

word, "whoa!" at same moment giving a slight pull upon the chain; remain still for a minute or more, repeating this often, and your puppy will soon stop quickly at the spoken word alone. This is a very important lesson as much depends upon his quickness to obey this command in his after work. The dog which obeys "whoa!" perfectly, is on a par with the boy who can say "no;" both can be depended upon. If your dog is making "error" or "running wild" at his work, he can there be checked by this command and so give an opportunity to start right again.

While leading the puppy you can teach him to "heel," "keep back," causing him to follow closely at your heels and as he endeavors to advance, check him at once and give the word "back" or "heel." In like manner when driving the cattle or sheep, the puppy being held in restraint by a cord allowing him to reach the heel of the cattle as they are gently hastened, and giving him no opportunity to get to the head, he will soon learn that at the heel is the proper place to drive.

To teach him to remain at a certain place at command, first drive a stake in the open lot, place your coat close to it and then chain the dog to this stake, giving him the word "down" and after having waited a short time go to him and saying "all right," free him. This repeated a few times it will not be necessary to use the chain and he will "whoa" and "down" at your command. To guide him to the right and left by the motion of the hand

is easily accomplished. Take your position by the side of a low fence, and then by tossing a bit of food to the one side and then to the opposite, at the same moment giving a noticeable motion of the hand and calling to him "over." You can teach him to go to the right or left and at the same time jump the fence and go in the direction as indicated by your hand. To "go around." He can be sent to one side of a building and as you slip to the other out of his sight, give him the word "go round" he will go as told, thinking to meet you, and soon you can send him around the building without any movement on your own part.

The beautiful Collie is endowed with great intelligence and common sense, and can be so taught as to become a most useful and helpful companion if due thought and consideration is used in the early handling and management.

To teach them to be cleanly in the house. In the first place always give them full opportunity to be neat by allowing them out-door freedom often. Through the dog it is an easy task to see to their manners. At night having given the dog a run out in the yard, then take a short chain, not over twenty or twenty-four inches long, and chain him to a staple in the extreme corner of a room, this gives him but small space in which to move about, he will not voluntarily make any mistakes in such close quarters. The first thing in the morning attend to him and give him access to the open yard. Do not feed at night any food liable to make *him*

trouble, neither feed a full meal at that time while he is being trained.

To teach him to be a good guard. Let some person with whom the dog is not familiar make boisterous noises about the door of the house while you are within, close to the door, and having the dog near to you, when by your acts and encouragement he will be induced to take notice of the disturbance, and as he becomes aroused you will sanction his bark, urging him on.

Everybody's dog is a useless dog. No dog should be free to make friends at once with strangers. One reason is this. He may be easily stolen. Let some person, a stranger to him, as above, call the puppy or dog to him and when he has got him in hand, give the dog a good whipping, and when he is released tell him to "get out," this with considerable force. It will not take many lessons to keep him forever out of the hands of dishonest persons. Often caress your dog, he loves flattery from his master. Make your dog your friend by being a true friend to him. Let every word have a meaning, he will learn them. Do not confuse by unnecessary words or motions. Often we command too much, which bewilders him. An impatient teacher seldom succeeds. Hold your temper! If we are cross the dog soon finds it out. We can err, so can the dog; have charity. A little run, before he receives his lesson, makes him more easily governed. Do not expect too much, in too brief a time. A pure bred dog has distinctive characteristics which may be

depended upon. A mongrel dog is a conglomerate of conflicting qualities. His development is a matter of luck. It is much better to teach the dog in the absence of other dogs and strangers. He may learn from a well trained dog. If the dog forgets his lessons, revert to the cord or chain again, he will take the hint. A starved dog is of but little use, an over-fat one is no better.

In shipping dogs by express, make the box or crate no larger than the dog can easily turn around in, and giving him room to lie down at full length (except in long distances). Make the crate of as light material as will stand the handling en route. Have the crate so made as to give as much seclusion as possible. One end and the sides should be comparatively made close, the top and one end made of slats, this gives the dog both plenty of air and a hiding place, away from the many disturbances in the cars, and an opportunity to sleep. The noises will not disturb him nearly as much as the constant changes, moving boxes, etc., which he would see in an open crate. The more quiet the better journey. A good supply of old-fashioned "johnny cake" or "griddle cakes" will answer for food. Do not feed the dog immediately before he is to be crated. Let him have a short run in the yard after being fed.

OUR COLLIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

(BY C. C. PAINE, SOUTH RANDOLPH, VT.)

Our experience with Collies extends back to childhood, and many are the fond recollections associated with old "Trim" (my first dog) when a boy on my father's farm, driving the cows, hunting woodchucks, skunks, squirrels, etc. Old "Trim" I bought with my own hard-earned nickels and dimes when I was about twelve years of age. He was a black, white and tan Collie, of good size but not very long haired. He was very intelligent and took to driving cows when less than three months old. He was past usefulness at about nine or ten years of age, having become deaf and lazy, and at this time I had a great desire to go into breeding Collies, and my parents consented to my buying a female pup if I would have old "Trim" laid away, so we made him a grave in the Pet Stock Cemetery on our old "Bunker Hill," and "thus endeth the first chapter."

My first experience with pedigreed stock was the purchase of the black and tan bitch pup, Lark II, from a Connecticut breeder in 1884. She was a descendent of Old Sport and Shepherdess, winners of highest honors at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. Lark was remarkably intelligent and affectionate and an excellent driver. Her first litter by Felch's Imported Gaffa, were a handsome lot of blacks and tans and "Dandy" was reserved as a stud dog and was kept by a neighbor for me through life, his dam Lark II was bred to him sev-

eral times with good results; one dog from this in-breeding became so noted for intelligence that an article appeared in regard to him in a local paper, in the town where he was owned by a postmaster, who had taught him to bring the U. S. mail from the railroad station, and although there were many trains daily, this dog knew the mail train every time and was onto his job like clock work.

Lark was my constant companion in the wilds of Florida in the early '90s, and was the pet of all who knew her. When at church in a small Florida town (the doors being open), Lark would often come in and lay down on the carpet quietly and was never shown the door by any one; this dog was so near human that she contracted malaria while there and had chills at intervals for over a year after her return north. Lark's descendents to the present time are our most intelligent and best driving dogs.

Another one of our Collies from way back was Fawn, purchased of I. K. Felch in 1885. She was a grand driver and left some good stock. Her first litter by "Imported Major" bred well with the "Lark stock."

In 1894 we purchased for a stud dog Otterburn Hero 51,319; he was more of the modern type of Collies and had that bold bearing and was taller and longer headed than the ones we had previously been breeding.

Hero was a grand driver and was of more help on the road driving stock than two boys or men.

Hero died of distemper in 1899, leaving no less than fifteen brood bitches in our kennels, and being much in need of a choicely bred stud dog we finally secured "The Commodore" imported by E. S. Snow. He is of the present show type and a fair driver and a heeler, his only fault being a little too headstrong. I also have many bitches of the latest and most fashionable show strains, and from my experience and observations, I must confess that I fear that the present fad for long heads and breeding only for show points are sacrificing driving qualities and intelligence, but I must not dwell on this delicate subject, or I shall be getting into hot water, but I do hope the Collie is not coming to the point of there being two breeds, one to show and one for practical farm work.

Now a few points as to training the Collie. First, I will say that I am not a trainer. My best trained dogs (are "farmed" as the saying is). When I have a pup I wish to do extra well by, I get some of my farmer friends to take the pup at about eight or ten weeks of age, and let him come up by himself and you might say train himself, although of course much depends on the man who handles him; if the pup can have an older dog of steady habits and a good worker and quick to obey commands to associate with, all the better. In fact this is the best and about the only way I can work a pup on my own place. It is best not to allow a pup to drive cows until at least six months of age. If from ancestors that are heelers, he will be quite

sure to go to heels, unless he should have his courage spoiled by getting kicked. For this reason, it is not best to let them drive too young. If pup is too headstrong, use a long cord on him, calling him back and pulling, and at same time, never kick or abuse your dog in any way. One of the worst features in a dog is a sneaking, skulking habit. When called, your dog should have full confidence in you, and then you will have confidence in him.

If you allow him to go with your team on the road, teach him to stay in or under the vehicle when waiting.

There is no better place for the farm Collie to sleep than in the stable with the cows. Make him a good nest there and have him stay there at night. Feed him a little new milk at milking time, and he will be contented to remain there after getting accustomed to it.

A well trained Collie is the most valuable and useful animal on the farm, and many a farmer would feel much worse to lose his Collie than his best cow or horse.



To the kindness of Dr. H. Clay Glover, veterinarian to the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, the author is indebted for the following remarks on Diseases of Dogs.

DISTEMPER.

The term distemper is particularly applied to animals of the brute creation, to the dog when afflicted with that disease somewhat resembling typhus fever in the human race.

Owing to more or less inbreeding that has been indulged in to intensify certain form and characteristics in dogs of most all breeds, constitution has to some extent been sacrificed. Animals bred in this way are, in consequence, less able to resist or combat disease than those with less pretentious claims to family distinction.

CAUSES.—Bad sanitary conditions, crowded or poorly drained kennels, exposure to dampness, insufficient or over-feeding, improper diet, lack of

fresh air and exercise, all conduce to the development of distemper. It is contagious, infectious, and will frequently appear spontaneously without any apparent cause, in certain localities assuming an epidemic form. Age is no exemption from distemper, though it more frequently attacks young animals than adults. Very few dogs pass through life without having it at some period. Many people are of the belief that their dogs have contracted distemper while being exhibited at bench shows. This is doubtless the case in many instances where the same benching is used at more than one show, for if distemper develops at the first place the benching is used, it will become infected, and carry the disease to other shows unless it be thoroughly disinfected before being used a second time. The exhibition of a young dog for the first time is a great strain on his nervous system, which doubtless tends toward the development of this much dreaded disease.

If any dog having attained the age of one year in vigorous health, is then attacked with distemper, I know of no reason why he should not recover, providing the proper methods are employed, though occasionally a case occurs in which numerous complications arise, such as inflammation of the bowels, fits, chorea, paralysis, jaundice, pneumonia or broncho-pneumonia, that will resist all the science of the veterinary profession.

SYMPTOMS.—In early stages, dullness, loss of appetite, sneezing, chills, fever, undue moisture of

the nose, congestion of the eyes, nausea, a gagging cough accompanied by the act of vomition, though rarely anything is voided (if anything, it will be a little mucus), thirst, a desire to lie in a warm place, and rapid emaciation. This is quickly followed by muco-purulent discharge from the eyes and nose, later, perhaps ulceration of either eyes or eyelids. Labored respiration, constipation or obstinate diarrhoea, usually the latter, which frequently runs into inflammation of the bowels. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the entire alimentary canal exists, all the organs in time becoming more or less involved. A pustulous eruption on the skin is by some authors considered a favorable symptom, but to me it is evidence of a vitiated condition of the blood. In some cases many of the above symptoms will be absent, the bowels being the first parts attacked.

TREATMENT.—The animal should be placed in warm dry quarters, and hygienic conditions strictly observed. There should be sufficient ventilation without draughts.

With puppies I would advise at the start giving Glover's Vermifuge, as nearly all have worms, which add greatly to the irritation of stomach, bowels and nervous system present in distemper. The bedding should be changed daily and the apartment disinfected two or three times a week.

Feed frequently on easily digested, nutritious diet, such as beef tea or mutton broth, thickened with rice. Let all food be slightly cool, and keep

fresh, cold water at all times within reach of the animal. If constipation be present, give warm water and glycerine enemas, and an occasional dose of castor oil if necessary. Should the bowels become too much relaxed with any tendency to inflammation, feed entirely on farinaceous food, such as arrowroot, farina or corn starch with well boiled milk, as even beef tea is somewhat of an irritant to the stomach and bowels. In case of persistent diarrhœa, with possibly blood and mucus in the movements, with frequent desire to relieve the bowels, accompanied by straining, but a few drops being passed at a time, give Glover's Diarrhœa Cure which will allay irritation and heal. When symptoms of distemper first appear, Glover's Distemper Cure should be given and persisted in for several days after all symptoms have disappeared, to insure perfect recovery. An animal may have so far recovered that the owner considers it unnecessary to give any further medicine, the suspension of which will often result in a relapse, recovery from which is uncertain. In the treatment of distemper, one great object is to keep up the general strength, so in case of extreme debility a little whiskey in milk or milk punches may be allowed.

The eyes should be bathed with warm water two or three times a day to keep them free of mucus, it will besides help to keep down inflammation. Should film form over the eyes or ulceration of the eyes or eyelids occur, Glover's Eye Lotion may be used with benefit. If at any time the accu-

mulation of mucus in the air passages should be so great as to interfere with breathing, steaming the head will soften, detach and cause it to flow freely, thus giving relief, or in very urgent cases if the animal is comparatively strong, a mild emetic may be administered.

MANGE.

The term mange as applied to animals is identical with itch in the human race, in both of which parasitic life exists in the skin, and is purely a cutaneous disease.

SARCOPTIC MANGE may be recognized by the following symptoms, viz., intense itching, small red points appearing on the skin, which quickly develop into pustules, exuding a fluid which forms scabs. When from scratching or in other ways the scabs are removed, the hair will accompany them leaving the parts nude. The parasite usually first attacks the skin where most exposed from shortness or absence of hair; under the shoulders and thighs, about the hock joints, feet and eyes, are favorite places. It is not long confined to these localities, but rapidly spreads until the entire body is covered, unless checked by some application that will effectually destroy the parasites.

FOLLICULAR MANGE though not causing the same amount of itching, is accompanied by a fetid body smell, the pustules sometimes discharging. The hair will be left standing firmly in places, while other parts may never again be as full in coat, owing to

the hair follicles being destroyed by the parasites. Though this form of mange is not so annoying to the animal as the first named variety, it does not yield as readily to treatment as sarcoptic mange, owing to the parasite being more deeply seated in the former. For the same reason it is not so easily transmitted.

TREATMENT.—Many preparations are used in the treatment of mange into which enter largely different forms of mercury, such as corrosive sublimate, red or white precipitate, or the ordinary mercurial ointment. The great objections to their use are that they are rapidly absorbed, and are productive of a form of eczema, termed eczema hydrargyria, or may cause salivation, besides rendering the animal particularly susceptible to colds or rheumatism. Again, it is necessary to keep the animal muzzled during their use to prevent his licking the poison, and the muzzle to some dogs is simply torture. Carbolic acid has also been recommended, but if used sufficiently strong to kill the parasites, will destroy the hair follicles. It is therefore desirable that something should be used that is harmless, and at the same time effective. Glover's Mange Cure is a positive remedy for any all cases of mange, effectually destroying the parasites, and contains no poison of any nature. It is so perfectly harmless that it might be given internally without any bad results. It would merely purge the bowels, and have a beneficial effect on the blood.

It should be thoroughly well applied over the

entire body, rubbing it well into the skin, and allowing it to remain on. Should a second application be necessary, it may be made three days later. Usually one or two applications are sufficient to effect a radical cure. Any case of skin trouble that it fails to effectually cure, may positively be determined as not a true mange. And although the Mange Cure will usually correct all external troubles arising from causes heretofore mentioned, the animal may continue to break out, in which case some form of eczema exists.

WORMS.

Worms, without doubt, cause the death, in various ways, of more puppies, and are more to be guarded against, than other diseases, from the fact that they may be destroying life when their presence is not suspected, except to those who are quite familiar with the symptoms. In discussing the subject of these internal parasites, I will merely touch upon those with which dogs are most commonly affected. Foremost is the round worm, which inhabits the stomach and small intestines. They are of about the diameter of vermicelli, of a waxy color, from three to six inches in length, and pointed at each extremity. They will sometimes pass with the fœces or may be vomited up, though their presence may not be made known in either way.

Of all varieties the round worm is to be most feared, and is more fatal to the lives of puppies and young dogs than adults, though the latter are fre-

quently troubled with them. They cause great irritation of the stomach and intestines, giving rise to fits, indigestion, and obstinate diarrhœa, and are often present in such quantities as to cause obstruction of the bowels.

The maw worm is of a slightly pinkish color from half an inch to one inch in length; is located in the rectum, and though not dangerous, causes much irritation, and is the source of great annoyance. It will sometimes produce partial paralysis in puppies, the paralysis disappearing after the worms are expelled. This worm is spoken of by some authors as being a segment of the tape worm, but I am of the opinion that it is a distinct variety, as I have frequently found it present when there was no evidence of the existence of tape worm. They are passed adhering to the fœces, and are often seen sticking to the hair about the anus.

TAPE WORM.—There are a number of varieties of tape worm to which the dog is subject, but as they all affect the animal in a similar manner, I shall not enter into their classification, but advise the same treatment for all.

The tape worm is formed in sections of from one-quarter to one-half inch in length, white, and about as large round as a coarse thread. It is the most difficult of all worms to thoroughly eradicate, as portions will pass away from time to time, but so long as the head remains it will continue to grow. It is therefore necessary to persist in the use of a vermifuge until the head has been passed, and

this can only be positively determined by a microscopic examination of the matter voided.

SYMPTOMS. — Restlessness, disturbed slumber, cough, unpleasant breath, nausea, colicky pains, irregularity of the bowels, persistent diarrhœa, mucus passed with or following an action of the bowels, caked nose, perverted appetite, the animal swallowing foreign substances, such as ashes, coal, straw, bits of wood, etc. Pallid visible membranes, especially in puppies, and a bloated appearance of the abdomen while thin elsewhere. Harsh, staring condition of the coat, dragging the hind part on the ground in a sitting position, all indicate the existence of some variety of worms.

TREATMENT.—Among the old-fashioned remedies for worms are powdered glass, tin filings, turpentine and Areca nut, all of which are extremely irritating to the mucous membrane lining the stomach and intestines. The most dangerous of these is Areca nut, which I have known to kill so many dogs that I am greatly opposed to its use. If fresh ground, I believe it will produce gastro-enteritis, if stale it is quite inert.

As little or no action is derived from the use of vermifuge when there is food in the stomach, an animal should be fasted for at least twelve hours before administering it, and not fed sooner than two hours after. The advantages that I claim for Glover's Vermifuge over all others are, that while being equally efficacious, it is perfectly harmless to use, that it does not irritate the alimentary tract,

but allays any irritation having been caused by worms, and that it does not require to be followed by a purgative, as is the case with others. As nine-tenths of all puppies have worms when born, I have always made it a rule to give those of my breeding some of the Vermifuge as soon as weaned, or even before, if I considered the case urgent. My idea is to get rid of the worms before they have done damage.

INDIGESTION IN DOGS.

This is a subject that has been touched upon but lightly by other writers, and, as it is a trouble of such frequent occurrence, a few lines on the subject, I think, will be of value to dog owners. Many people are of the opinion that a dog can digest old boots, tin cans, etc., but such is far from being the case. A dog's digestive organs are a very delicate piece of mechanism, requiring judgment and care to keep in order, particularly those kept in confinement. The prevailing causes are improper or irregular feeding and large meals after long fasting. The animal being very hungry, will bolt his food, giving rise to indigestion. Lack of exercise is also a factor in producing this trouble.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent vomiting, deranged condition of the bowels, constipation sometimes prevailing; at other times diarrhœa, vertigo, nervousness or stretching, the animal frequently assuming the following position: Front paws extended with head placed on ground between them; while stand-

ing erect on hind legs, with back arched and belly tucked up; at other times lying flat, with abdomen pressed to the ground; swallowing foreign substances, such as ashes, straw, sticks or grass, all of which increase the trouble. This the animal doubtless does owing to the uncomfortable feeling in the stomach, which he hopes to allay or relieve. How frequently have you noticed a dog eating grass, but have you ever stopped to think why he does so? He does it with the object of relieving the stomach, the grass acting as an emetic and mild purge. Of course, after the stomach is relieved of food, the indigestion is temporarily better, as there is then no food in the stomach to give it work which it cannot perform. When a dog's digestion is in perfect order he has no craving or appetite for such matter, the bowels move regularly, the fœces normal, and the food properly assimilated.

An acute attack is frequently accompanied by convulsions; when such occur, your neighbor, who has probably at some time owned a dog, advises giving your dog salt, but, if asked why, he is unable to explain. The reason is simply that the salt acts as an emetic, and, as previously mentioned in reference to grass eating, the stomach is relieved, and the dog returns to consciousness.

Eczema is also a frequent symptom, and let me state right here, that I find more cases of eczematous eruptions arising from a disordered condition of the digestion than any other cause. Doubtless many who will read this will recognize the fact that

at some time some certain dog has had some obstinate skin trouble, all kinds of which are by the layman diagnosed as "mange," and that, after trying various mange cures to which the trouble has not yielded, the blood has then been treated with no better results. Having so many cases of indigestion in my daily practice, and being so frequently consulted by letter, it became imperative that I should put a remedy in the market for this ailment which dog owners could avail themselves of without the necessity of consulting me. This I have done in the form of a pill.

To any who have, or may have in the future, indigestion cases, let me advise the following treatment, viz.: Feed rather sparingly three times a day on raw or rare scraped beef, this being the most readily accepted and most easily digested of all foods when the digestion is disordered, allowing no other diet, and giving immediately after each meal one of Glover's Digestive Pills. Add to the drinking water lime water in the proportion of 1 to 30.

By following this treatment as laid down many cases of eczema will disappear. Some, probably, may be accelerated by the use of a skin lotion in conjunction. Eczema in these instances is merely a symptom appearing in evidence of disordered digestion. Indigestion may be considered as a mild form of gastritis which, if not corrected, will be followed by true gastritis, the stomach then being in such condition that nothing is retained, even water being returned immediately after drinking. This will be

accompanied by fever, colic, emaciation, and only too often followed by death.

FLEAS.

Fleas keep a dog so busily employed scratching and biting himself that he gets but little sleep or rest. Between fleas and scratching much irritation of the skin is produced which in time assumes an eczematous form.

Besides the annoyance, the coat is gnawed off or torn out by the nails, giving to what has been a beautifully coated animal, a ragged, unkempt and unthrifty appearance. Constant vigilance is the price of keeping dogs free of fleas in warm weather, particularly if a number are kennelled together. An animal may be entirely rid of them one day, and have quantities the next, as they do not confine their homes for propagation to the dog's coat, but will breed in bedding, carpets or sand, or the animal may get them from coming in contact with other dogs or cats harboring the ever busy *Pulex irritans* (Flea). In consequence of the rapid increase of these pests in sand, the dogs of California are much troubled with them. I might add the human race as well.

TREATMENT.—For the destruction of these external parasites, all mercurial preparations, though efficacious, should not be used for the reasons given in the treatment of mange. Carbolic soap, or a solution of carbolic acid, is recommended, but I am opposed to its use from the fact that anything containing carbolic acid is injurious to the skin and

coat, drying up the natural oils, thus rendering them dry and harsh. I use carbolic acid on dogs only as an antiseptic in case of abscesses, ulcers, unhealthy sores, or after operating. Glover's Mange Cure is instant death to fleas, and will at the same time allay all irritation caused by scratching, etc.

If applied once or twice a week and allowed to remain on, fleas will not approach an animal so treated. On house or pet dogs, it may be applied and washed off immediately after, and not a flea will be left alive. For toy dogs and those with particularly delicate skins, Glover's Kennel Soap should be used, as it contains all the medicinal properties of the mange cure, but necessarily considerably modified by the body of the soap, which is of the finest of palm oil, olive oil and glycerine, avoiding even the use of alkalies as far as possible, as all alkalies are destructive to the coat, and common soaps are largely made up of them.



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